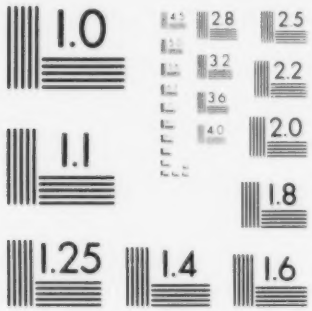
MS109

Micromedia Limited

The contents of this microfiche are copyright by the publisher of the original document. Please contact the original publisher for guidance in copyright matters.

PM-1 3½"x4" PHOTOGRAPHIC MICROCOPY TARGET
NBS 1010a ANSI/ISO #2 EQUIVALENT



PRECISION[SM] RESOLUTION TARGETS

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

This statement was filmed with this document. If the pages of the document are less clear than this statement it is due to the poor photographic quality of the document.

NATIONAL MICROGRAPHICS ASSOCIATION

24x

SRI International

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

SECTORAL ANALYSIS - SINGAPORE HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

February 1990

SRI International
Southeast Asia & South Pacific
Regional Headquarters

Project #7895

333 Ravenswood Ave. • Menlo Park, California 94025
(415) 326-6200 • Cable: SRI INTL MPK
Telex: 344-486 • Fax: (415) 326-5512

65 Chulia Street • #28-04, OCBC Centre,
Singapore 0104 • Tel: 5343331
Telex: RS 55272 SRISEA • Fax: 5326447

91-01360/

SECTORAL ANALYSIS - SINGAPORE HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

CONTENTS

This report covers the following topics :

		Page
•	**Background**	
	- Directional Emphasis of Sector	1
	- Economic Overview	1
	- Current Situation	5
	- Future Trends	7
•	**Competitor Analysis**	
	- Key Participants in the Healthcare Products Industry	8
	- Key Customers in the Sector	9
	- Current Marketing Trends	9
•	**Industry Incentives and Regulations**	
	- Government Regulations	10
	- Technical Regulations	10
	- Local Preference Policy	10
•	**Appendices**	
	- Key Industry and Government Contacts	
	- Other Tax Incentives Administered by the Economic Development Board	
	- List of Government and Private Hospitals	
	- List of Major Distributors of Pharmaceutical Products	
	- List of Major Pharmacies	

SRI International
Southeast Asia & South Pacific
Regional Headquarters

The Canadian High Commission in Singapore, Commercial Section, commissioned SRI International to prepare this sectoral analysis overview. This report is designed to help Canadian organizations meet their initial information needs regarding participation in this sector in Singapore. The information presented is believed to be accurate and from sources SRI believes to be reliable. Readers are urged to verify pertinent information before committing resources.

BACKGROUND

DIRECTIONAL EMPHASIS OF SECTOR

The Singapore Government is currently focusing on providing the population with comprehensive healthcare services. In Singapore, services now include preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services. All these services are heavily subsidized.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for policy development on health matters, the maintenance of public health standards, the development of health programs and preventive measures, the provision of treatment, hospital facilities and family planning services.

The Ministry's services to the general public include Primary Health Care Services, Hospital Services and Support and Dental Services. Healthcare facilities include :

- 22 community health clinics and 20 maternal and child clinics
- 12 government and government-restructured hospitals. Six of these are general hospitals providing accident and emergency services and multi-disciplinary treatment. The remainder are specialist hospitals providing specialist treatment in obstetrics, gynecology, psychiatry and infectious diseases.
- 11 private hospitals. Eight of these are general hospitals. One specializes in obstetrics and gynecology and two are nursing homes. There is also one eye clinic hospital.
- 192 dental clinics providing all dental care services.

There is also a move towards the privatization of all government hospitals making each government hospital autonomous although they are still government owned. The Singapore General Hospital was restructured in August 1989 while 3 government hospitals are currently undergoing the same process.

Excluding healthcare services, government plans also include the transformation of Singapore into an international medical center. The private sector is encouraged to invest in medical facilities, particularly in specialized medical services. Internationally recognized hospitals are encouraged to set up branches in Singapore or form joint ventures with private or government hospitals. Tax incentives (eg : pioneer status) are also available to investors in this sector.

Since 1981, the government has earmarked biotechnology as an agent for pharmaceutical industry growth. Government policy is therefore directed towards developing the necessary biological sciences infrastructure which includes the S$18.5 million Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (established in 1985).

Today, several biotech firms have been established in Singapore. These include firms engaged in the healthcare sector such as Diagnostic Biotechnology Pte Ltd, a joint venture between Biotech Research Lab (US) and local investors; and Singapore Biotech, funded by US Summit Corporation, Intraco Ltd, DBS Bank and Temasek Holding.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The healthcare products market in Singapore can be divided into two categories - medical equipment (eg : electro-medical, mechano-therapy, respiratory, orthopedic and x-ray) and pharmaceuticals and medicines (eg : antibiotics, vitamins, and others).

BACKGROUND ...

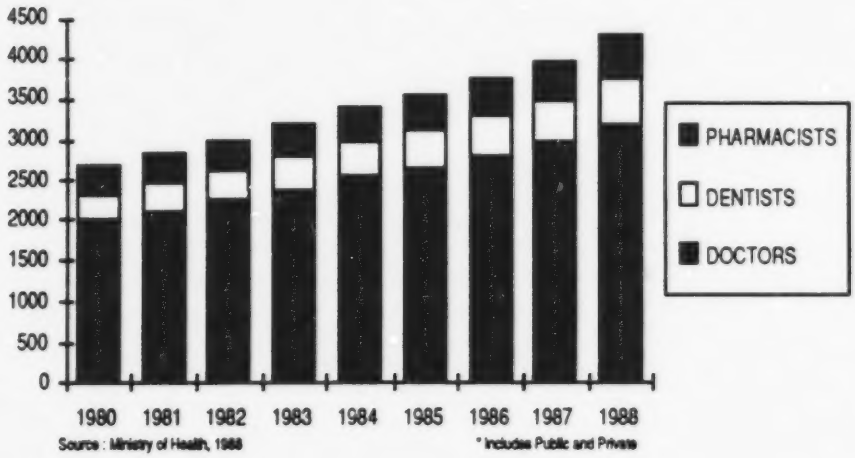
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW ...

The demand for healthcare equipment, pharmaceuticals and medicines is dependent on several factors. These include the growth in the number of hospital beds and medical personnel, the increase in government and private expenditure on healthcare services and the extended availability of medical savings (Medisave Fund) to pay for hospitalization expenses not only in government hospitals but also in private hospitals.

Further, the increase in the number of foreigners from other ASEAN countries brought to Singapore for medical treatment is also a major determinant in the demand for healthcare services and facilities.

Between 1980-1988, total number of medical practitioners (eg : doctors, dentists and pharmacists) increased by 6% from 2,690 to 4,281. Doctors accounted for 74% of the total number of registered medical practitioners.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PERSONNEL
1980-1988



The total number of beds in both government and private hospitals declined by 0.5%* between 1980-1988.

The total number of beds in government and government restructured hospitals decreased by 1%. The Woodbridge, Singapore General and Tan Tock Seng Hospitals have the greatest number of beds, accounting for 34%, 20%, 19% of the total respectively.

In contrast, during the same period, the number of beds in private hospitals grew by 3%.

* All growth rates are CAGRs (Compounded Annual Growth Rates)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 1980-1988

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
GOVERNMENT & GOVERNMENT STRUCTURED HOSPITALS									
General Hospitals									
Alexandra Hospital	503	503	545	545	545	560	600	594	563
Changi Hospital	202	202	202	203	203	203	182	182	182
Sembawang Hospital[1]	64	64	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore General Hospital (SGH)	1397	1651	1500	1593	1656	1671	1650	1621	1488
Tan Tock Seng Hospital (TTS)	1335	1337	1324	1274	1274	1434	1407	1410	1445
Toa Payoh Hospital	412	418	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
Specialized Hospitals									
Kandang Kerbau Hospital	687	687	687	681	681	681	561	561	510
St Andrew's Hospital[2]	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	-
Middle Road Hospital[3]	44	44	44	44	44	44	35	35	-
Middleton Hospital[4]	228	228	228	228	228	-	-	-	-
Woodbridge Hospital[5]	2876	2901	2914	2914	2714	2714	2714	2654	2500
View Road Hospital	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Govt Restructured Hospital									
National University Hospital[6] (NUH)	-	-	-	-	-	282	463	552	623
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	***8078***	***8365***	***8246***	***8222***	***8085***	***8047***	***7889***	***7797***	***7348***
PRIVATE HOSPITALS									
Gleneagles Hospital	121	121	121	121	127	127	127	126	130
Jurong Hospital	62	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Mt Alvernia Hospital	326	312	304	304	304	304	304	304	304
The American Hospital of S'pore[7]	21	21	149	149	149	149	149	149	145
Youngberg Hospital	72	68	68	68	55	55	38	38	38
St Andrew's Mission Hospital[8]	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore Nursing Home	30	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Kwong Wai Shiu Hospital	425	425	425	425	425	505	505	505	456
Shenton Nursing Home	15	15	15	18	18	18	16	16	16
Thomson Medical Centre (TMC)	77	96	96	96	96	108	108	108	160
Mt Elizabeth Hospital (ME)	264	322	282	337	323	300	485	485	485
Eye clinic	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Gental Nursing & Health Centre[9]	22	22	18	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PRIVATE	***1507***	***1542***	***1633***	***1637***	***1602***	***1671***	***1837***	***1836***	***1839***

1 Closed with effect from 31 March 1983.
2 Closed with effect from 1 January 1988.
3 Closed with effect from 9 December 1988.
4 Renamed Communicable Disease Centre and came under the administration of Tan Tock Seng Hospital in January 1985.
5 Include Trafalgar Unit, mental Defective Unit and Chronic Sick Unit.
6 Started functioning from 24 June 1985.
7 Known as St Mark's Hospital prior to 1983.
8 Services were discontinued after 22 April 1982.
9 Closed with effect from 1 February 1984.

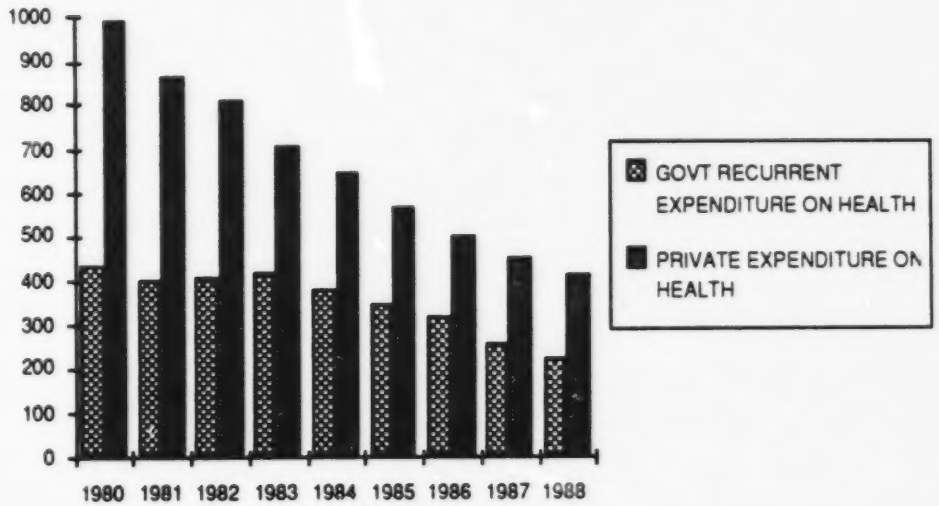
This trend can be attributed to the increase in income and educational level of the population which has resulted in higher medical care expectations.

In the same period there has been a steady growth in both government and private expenditure on healthcare.

Between 1980-1988, total government recurrent expenditure on health increased by 9% from S$223 million to S$432.1 million. For 1988, development expenditure was S$42.4 million up from S$39.9 million in 1987.

Likewise, private expenditure also grew rapidly by 12% from S$411.7 million in 1980 to S$992 million in 1988.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH
1980-1988



BACKGROUND ...

CURRENT SITUATION

The approximate market size for medical equipment in 1988 was S$34.8 million. This figure represents an 8% increase from the 1985 level. Major medical products include x-ray (36%), mechano-therapy (29%), electro-medical (20%) and orthopedic equipment (7%).

NET RETAINED IMPORTS OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
1985-1988

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Total Imports	36,485	32,612	40,756	50,143
Less Re-Exports	9,148	9,503	11,482	15,295
Net Retained Imports	27,337	23,109	29,274	34,848

Source : Singapore Trade Statistics

Between 1985-1988, the high growth areas were mechano-therapy (15%) and orthopedic (18%) equipment. Electro-medical and x-ray equipment experienced slower growth rates of 8% and 3% respectively.

Based on expenditure by end-users, the broad categories defined in the import statistics are further subdivided into types of medical equipment according to use. It is projected that the domestic market for medical equipment will reach S$32 million by 1990.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES
1986-1990 (EST)

	Expenditure By End-User (S$'000)		*Growth (%) 1986-1990*	*Potential End-User **	*Major Country Supplier*
	1986	*1990*			
Cardiology Equipment	3,374	4,222	6	SGH, ME, NUH	US, W Germany
General Hospital Equipment	9,762	13,472	8	NUH, TTS, TP	US, W Germany, Japan
Operating Room Equipment	4,757	6,418	8	SGH, NUH, ME	US, Japan
Renal Equipment	488	1,088	22	SGH, NKF	US, Japan
Pediatric Equipment	3,105	3,982	6	SGH, ME, TMC	US, Europe
Pulmonary Neurological & Ophthalmological Equipment	1,764	2,452	9	SGH, NUH	US
	23,250	31,634	8		

Source : SRI Analysis Trade Interviews

* ME - Mount Elizabeth Hospital, NKF - National Kidney Foundation, NUH - National University Hospital, SGH - Singapore General Hospital, TTS - Tan Tock Seng Hospital, TP - Toa Payoh Hospital, TMC - Thomson Medical Centre

BACKGROUND ...

CURRENT SITUATION ...

General Hospital equipment is projected to account for the largest share (43%) of this market segment. Other significant equipment types include operating room (20%) cardiology (13%) and pediatric (13%) equipment.

Renal equipment is projected to be a high growth area because of the National Kidney Foundation's (NKF) plans to set up dialysis centers in housing estates and work places.

In 1988, the market for pharmaceutical products was estimated to be S$240.9 million, an increase of 18% over the 1985 level of S$148 million.

NET RETAINED IMPORTS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS (S$'000)

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Total Imports	239,039	284,463	314,238	367,177
Less Re-Exports	91,031	101,209	105,734	126,296
Net Retained Imports	148,008	183,254	208,504	240,881

Source : Singapore Trade Statistics

The major pharmaceutical products imported (comprising 75% of total imports) included :

	% of Total Pharmaceutical Imports	*% Growth (1985-1988)*	*Major Country Supplier*	
Other medicinal products	39	19	Switzerland	- 18%
Penicillins & derivatives	10	13	UK	- 91%
Medicaments for external application	7	4	UK	- 19%
Vitamin medicaments	7	34	USA	- 22%
Medicated bandages & similar products	6	14	Malaysia	- 44%
Vitamins & provitamins excl. medicaments	5	26	France	- 35%
Antibiotics & antibiotic combinations	3	-16	UK	- 27%
Other pharmaceutical products	3	25	UK	- 21%
Other antibiotics	3	30	China	- 37%
Tetracyclines & derivatives	2	22	China	- 91%

Apart from the afore mentioned pharmaceutical products, other such products which experienced high growth were : organ-therapeutic glands, dried and extract (55%), antisera and microbial vaccines (45%), other hormones and steroids used as hormones (44%) and derivatives (34%).

FUTURE TRENDS

Because of the government's effort to continually upgrade the level of medical care as well as the availability of Medisave, expenditure on health is expected to continue growing.

The rising level of local affluence has led to a preference for private medical facilities as opposed to government subsidized medical services.

In order to cater to growing demand for higher quality healthcare facilities both the government and private hospitals are planning to increase their investments in medical equipment.

The Singapore government has also committed to undertake major re-development projects at Toa Payoh, Tan Tock Seng, and Woodbridge Hospitals, expanding and upgrading both facilities and equipment. Internationally reputed medical centers (eg : Mayo Clinic and the Cleveland Center) have been approached to bring in their expertise.

Moreover, important developments will be taking place in a number of application areas. Mount Elizabeth and Thomson Medical Center will be bringing in expertise and equipment to set up in-vitro fertilization clinics costing about S$0.5 million each. In addition, Mount Elizabeth will be investing S$2 million to equip its proposed cancer clinic which will be operational this year.

There will be continued demand for dialysis machines by the National Kidney Foundation (NKF). The NKF is planning to set up self-dialysis centers throughout Singapore initially at housing estates and eventually at work places. The first satellite dialysis machine was set up in Toa Payoh in 1987. NKF plans to set up S$120,000 satellite centers at each of the 7-8 major housing estates in Singapore.

Other future investments are to include Singapore General Hospital's projected purchase of at least two magnetic resonance imaging units and Singapore Anti-Tubercolosis Association chest and heart clinic's future acquisition of new ecto-cardiography and pulmo-diagnostic machines.

Growth in medical equipment acquisitions are expected to continue. Potential growth areas are expected to be pulmonary equipment and cardio therapy equipment for heart disease, renal equipment and imaging equipment which is more sophisticated than x-rays. Other areas which are expected to grow include other electro-medical equipment (eg : operating room equipment and mechano-therapy apparatus) and general hospital equipment including operating room equipment (eg : electro-surgical equipment).

The move towards privatization of government hospitals offers an open market to a larger number of suppliers. Where historically, cost was a major consideration in purchasing equipment, now, however, more emphasis is being placed on effectiveness of equipment.

In the pharmaceutical sector, there will be increasing demand for medicinal products which cater to diseases such as heart disease and cancer as the country's population begins to age.

The growing trend towards Western type medicines and away from traditional Chinese herbs will continue. Thus, traditional medical halls which used to carry only herbal types of medicines will expand their offerings of items including Western medicines.

Due to a growing consciousness about health, another potential growth area is pharmaceutical products such as vitamins and natural food supplements.

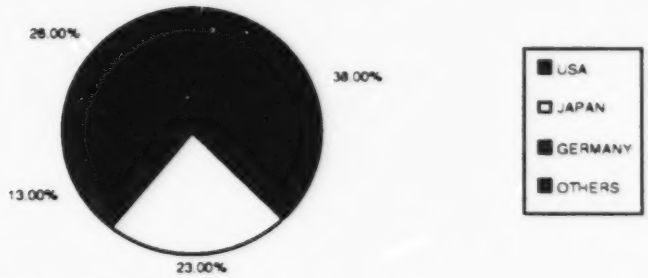
COMPETITOR ANALYSIS

KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Most medical equipment used in Singapore is imported. The top 3 country suppliers are the US, Japan and Germany.

American products dominate most product categories except for x-rays, which come mainly from Japan.

IMPORTS OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1988



Source: Singapore Trade Statistics

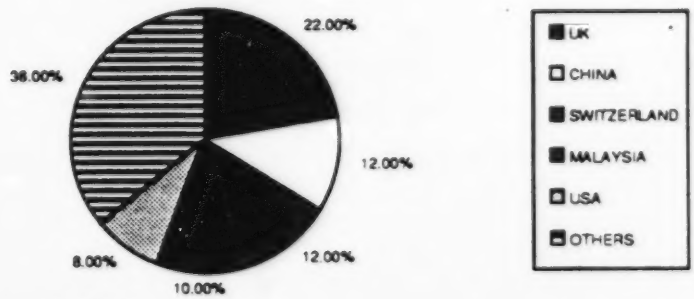
Major US brands in the market include Valleylab, which dominates the market for electro-surgical equipment, Gomco which is the major supplier of thoraic suction pumps, and Hewlett Packard which supplies electro-cardiograms, defibrillators, monitors and recorders. General Electric has sold the only magnetic resonance unit in Singapore and is expected to sell another 2 units by 1990.

The sales of various scopes, such as gastrointestinal fiberscope, colonoscope and others are currently dominated by Olympus, a Japanese brand.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers in Singapore are generally set up by foreign parent companies to produce for export. These manufacturers include Glaxochem, which produces Zactan, an anti-ulcer drug; the Beecham Group, manufacturers of semi-synthetic penicillins and Augmentin and Stiefel Laboratories which produce a wide range of dermatological products. In 1987, about 97% of locally manufactured pharmaceutical products were directly exported.

Thus, most pharmaceutical products required by Singaporeans are imported. The major country suppliers are UK, China, Switzerland, and Malaysia which account for 22%, 12%, 12% and 10%, respectively, of total imports.

IMPORTS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1988



Source: Singapore Trade Statistics

COMPETITOR ANALYSIS

KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY ...

In 1988, imports from Canada for medical equipment amounted to S$42,000, while imports of pharmaceutical products were valued at S$2.1 million.

KEY CUSTOMERS IN SECTOR

The key customers in Singapore for medical equipment are government and privately owned hospitals, health care centers, university medical centers, private physicians and clinical laboratories.

The key customers for pharmaceutical products include hospitals, private physicians and pharmacies.

CURRENT MARKETING TRENDS

The three basic ways of selling medical equipment in Singapore are :

- Sales through an appointed distributor or agent. Some distributors (eg : Jardine Parrish) represent different principals for the same equipment, while other distributors (eg : Omega Medical and Scientific Pte Ltd) represent only one principal for the same equipment type.
- Sales through local equipment suppliers which are subsidiaries or branches of international medical equipment suppliers (eg : George Kent Pte Ltd, Schmidt Scientific Pte Ltd and Rank O'Connors Singapore Pte Ltd).
- Sales through a permanent sales office (eg : Philips, Siemens, Hewlett Packard and General Electric).

In most cases, sales representatives of medical equipment suppliers approach private end-users directly to promote the sales of their products. In the case of government hospitals, purchase of medical equipment is centralized at the Biomedical Engineering Department. The Department purchases equipment through the open tender system.

In general, pharmaceutical products are sold through distributors (eg : Zuellig, Getz and others). Sales representatives usually specialize in selling the product line of a particular principal.

Pharmaceutical products are also bought directly by consumers through pharmacies. The major ones include Guardian, Apex and Watson's.

INDUSTRY INCENTIVES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Imports of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products into Singapore are free from any customs duties.

TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

A distributor of medicinal products in Singapore must go through the process of product registration and must obtain prior approval from the Ministry of Health before the product can be licensed for sale. Selling an unregistered drug under the Medicines Act incurs a penalty of upto S$5,000.

Further, under the Poisons Act, only doctors, veterinary surgeons, dentists and pharmacists are licensed to issue drugs on the Poisons List.

LOCAL PREFERENCE POLICY

Singapore allows 100% foreign ownership of companies in Singapore.

SECTORAL ANALYS'S - SINGAPORE HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

APPENDICES
February 1990

SRI International
Southeast Asia & South Pacific
Regional Headquarters

Project #7895

KEY INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN SINGAPORE

Economic Development Board
250 North Bridge Road
#24-00 Raffles City Tower
Singapore 0617
Telephone : (65) 336 2288
Telex : RS 26233
Facsimile : (65) 339 6077

Trade Development Board
1 Maritime Square, #10-40 (Lobby D)
World Trade Center
Telok Blangah Road
Singapore 0409
Telephone : (65) 271 9388
Telex : RS 28617 / 28170 TRADEV
Facsimile : (65) 274 0770 / 278 2518

Ministry of Health
College of Medicine Building
16 College Road
Singapore
Telephone : (65) 2237777
Facsimile : (65) 2241677

GENERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canada - Singapore Business Association
Asia-Pacific
Foundation of Canada
2529 Kings Avenue
West Vancouver, BC
Canada, V7V 2C7
Telephone : (1-604) 684 5986

Singapore Manufacturers' Association
20 Orchard Road
SMA House
Singapore 0923
Telephone : (65) 338 8787

Canadian Business Association
c/o Private Secretarial Services
20 Bideford Road
#11-05 Wellington Building
Singapore 0922
Telephone : (65) 734 2608

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN CANADA

Singapore Trade Development Board
c/o United Overseas Bank (Canada)
The Standard Life Center, 10th Floor
121 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5H 3T9
Telephone : (1-416) 363 8227
Telex : 06-218004 OUBSC TOR
Facsimile : (1-416) 363 1671

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada, K1A OH5
Telephone : (1-613) 995 5771
Telex : 053-4123

Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada, K1A OG2
Telephone : (1-613) 996 9134
Telex : 053-3745

PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS

Singapore Medical Association
Outram Road
Singapore 0316
Telephone : (65) 2231264

Association of Private Practioners
Ground Floor, Housemen's Quarters
College Road
Singapore 0316
Telephone : (65) 2230316

Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association
267 Cantonment Road
Singapore 0207
Telephone : (65) 2223555

National Kidney Foundation
705 Serangoon Road
Singapore 0820
Telephone : (65) 2500200
Facsimile : (65) 2533164

OTHER TAX INCENTIVES ADMINISTERED BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

OTHER TAX INCENTIVES ADMINISTERED BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD			
Tax Incentives	**Qualifying Activities**	**Minimum Requirements**	**Tax Concession**
• Pioneer Status			This incentive provides for complete exemption of corporate income tax. A company granted pioneer status is exempted from the 33% corporate income tax for a period of 5-10 years from the day it begins commercial production.
• Investment Allowance	Manufacturing and specialized technical servicing projects as an alternative to pioneer status.		Under the scheme, a company is granted tax exemption on a specified amount of profits equal to the approved investment allowance which is a percentage (up to a maximum of 50%) of the fixed investment in plant, machinery and equipment actually incurred by the company on the project. The amount of investment allowance to be approved will depend on the merits of the project.
• Capital Assistance			Under this scheme, industrial investors with desirable projects can obtain long term loans at concessionary interest rate.
• Operational Headquarters (OHQ)	Approved headquarters operations.	Operational Headquarters 1. should hold equity investments in companies outside of Singapore, and 2. must provide approved headquarters services to these companies from Singapore	1. Income arising from the provision in Singapore of approved services will be taxed at 10%. 2. Other income from overseas subsidiaries and associated companies may also be eligible for effective tax relief. 3. Incentive will be up to 10 years with provision for extension.
• Post-Pioneer Incentive	Approved companies enjoying pioneer status, or export incentive where the export incentive is a follow-up to the pioneer status previously awarded.	Companies must be enjoying pioneer status or export incentive on or after 1 April 1986 and should incur additional investment.	Corporate tax rate of 15% upwards for up to 5 years upon expiry of pioneer of export incentive.
• Venture Capital Incentive	Investment by eligible companies and individuals in approved new technology projects.	Companies must be 1. at least 50% owned by Singapore citizens or Singapore permanent residents, and 2. incorporated and resident in Singapore for tax purposes. Individuals must be Singapore citizens or permanent residents.	Losses incurred from the sale of shares, up to 100% of equity invested can be set off against the investors' other taxable income.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS

APPENDIX III

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Alexandra Hospital
Alexandra Road
Singapore 0513
Telephone : (65) 4735222
Facsimile : (65) 4708219

Changi Hospital
Halton Road
Singapore 1781
Telephone : (65) 5452511
Facsimile : (65) 5426575

Kandang Kerbau Hospital
Hampshire Road
Singapore 0617
Telephone : (65) 4483877
Facsimile : (65) 2983952

Singapore General Hospital
7 Outram Road
Singapore 0316
Telephone : (65) 2223322
Facsimile : (65) 2221720

Tan Tock Seng Hospital
Moulmein Road
Singapore 0820
Telephone : (65) 2566011
Facsimile : (65) 2527282

Toa Payoh Hospital
Toa Payoh Rise
Singapore 1231
Telephone : (65) 2560411
Facsimile : (65) 2527149

View Road Hospital
View Road
Singapore 2775
Telephone : (65) 2697335

Woodbridge Hospital
Jalan Woodbridge
Singapore 2880
Telephone : (65) 4812877
Facsimile : (65) 4809260

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Gleneagles Hospital Ltd
4/6 Napier Road
Singapore 1025
Telephone : (65) 4737222
Facsimile : (65) 4755431

Jurong Hospital Pte Ltd
235 Coronation Drive
Singapore 2263
Telephone : (65) 2650611

Kwong Wai Shiu Hospital
705 Serangoon Road
Singapore 1232
Telephone : (65) 2513747

Mount Alvernia Hospital Ltd
820 Thomson Road
Singapore 1130
Telephone : (65) 2538844

Mount Elizabeth Hospital Ltd
3 Mount Elizabeth
Singapore 0923
Telephone : (65) 7372666
Facsimile : (65) 7340518

Singapore Nursing Home
19 Adam Road
Singapore 1025
Telephone : (65) 4667777

Shenton Nursing Home Pte Ltd
#36-02 International Plaza
Singapore 0207
Telephone : (65) 2219075

American Hospital of Singapore (Pte) Ltd
321 Joo Chiat Place
Singapore 1542
Telephone : (65) 3447588
Facsimile : (65) 3451516

Thomson Medical Centre Pte Ltd
339 Thomson Road
Singapore 1130
Telephone : (65) 2569494
Facsimile : (65) 2534468

Youngberg Adventist Hospital
309 Upper Serangoon Road
Singapore 1334
Telephone : (65) 2852555

National University Hospital (S) Pte Ltd
5 Lower Kent Ridge Road
Singapore 0511
Telephone : (65) 7795555
Facsimile : (65) 7795678

LIST OF MAJOR DISTIRBUTORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Borneo Co Pte Ltd
989 Bukit Timah Road
Singapore 2158
Telephone : (65) 4698188
Facsimile : (65) 4668727

Diethelm Singapore Pte Ltd
34 Boon Leat Terrace
Singapore 0511
Telephone : (65) 4711466

Getz Corporation (S) Sdn Bhd
100F Pasir Panjang Road
Singapore 0511
Telephone : (65) 4759777

Zuellig FE (S) Pte Ltd
421 Tagore Avenue
Singapore 2057
Telephone : (65) 4598832
Facsimile : (65) 4592818

LIST OF MAJOR PHARMACIES

Guardian Pharmacies
Block 60B martin Road, #11-03/04
Singapore 0923
Telephone : (65) 7339883

Apex Pharmacy International Pte Ltd
Block 104 Boon Keng Road, #04-08
Singapore 1233
Telephone : (65) 2941218
Facsimile : (65) 2972317

Somedico Pharmacy Pte Ltd
19 Kim Keat Road, #03-00
Singapore 1232
Telephone : (65) 3522222
Facsimile : (65) 73524488

Watson's Personal Care Stores Pte Ltd
143 Cecil Street, #16-01/02
Singapore 0104
Telephone : (65) 2249808
Facsimile : (65) 2242848

Walton's Pharmacy Pte Ltd
435 Orchard Road, #B1-23
Wisma Atria
Singapore 0923
Telephone : (65) 7379614
Facsimile : (65) 3451516